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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-110  
Wednesday  
8 June 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-110

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## Chad

### MDD Official Comments on Peace Talks With Government

AB0706150094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] In the past few months, the Chadian Government has initiated peace talks with political and military movements based in the Lake Chad and southern Chad region. One such movement is the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD], and Moussa Medella, one of its officials, talked to our correspondent Malam Yaro in Niamey about the progress made in the negotiations with the government.

[Begin recording] [Medella] Yes, we have been contacted several times by Ndjamena through the official channels but Ndjamena wants to hold separate negotiations whereas the MDD wants general negotiations involving all the sons of this country. Since Chad experienced a civil war some time ago, we really want a general solution for all Chadians.

[Yaro] Another question, Sir: Does the MDD plan to participate in the upcoming elections in Chad?

[Medella] Well, we are far from resolving the election problem because none of the conditions have been met. The negotiations have not been completed, there is no national Army in the country, and about 60 to 70 percent of Chadians live outside because of the insecurity in the country. The conditions have therefore not been met. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### RPF Chairman Rules Out Talks With MRND

BR0706140294 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Jun 94 p 2

[Interview with RPF Chairman Alex Kanyerengwe by Colette Braeckman in Byumba; date not given]

[Text] [Braeckman] When the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) launched its offensive in October 1990, could you foresee that your struggle would lead to today's massacres?

[Kanyerengwe] Yes and no. We knew that there were already plans in each MRND [National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development] cell, but we could not predict the scope or the wickedness of the current events, with massacres that have decapitated all the active classes in the country, both Tutsis and Hutus. We feel that civilian society has practically been swept aside and that an entire generation of active, dynamic people, intellectuals, professionals, and merchants has been wiped off the face of the earth. These were the people who jeopardized the Habyarimana regime, so they were liquidated.

[Braeckman] According to you, where are the brains behind what has happened?

[Kanyerengwe] Apparently all the MRND's structures are involved, from the highest level to the local authorities who often led the groups of killers. As time went by, the group which formed around President Habyarimana solidified, with ramifications for the entire country. This group is responsible for the current situation.

[Braeckman] If you win a military victory, with whom will you govern this decimated country and how will you deal with the MRND?

[Kanyerengwe] We consider that the MRND as a party and institution, is no longer part of the political scene and completely disqualified. However, it is still possible to hold talks with individuals. We desperately hope that an international investigation will help us to shed light on that party's responsibility at all levels. Moreover, we must revive the dialogue with the survivors from the other parties and the survivors of civil society.

[Braeckman] You signed the Arusha agreements which enshrine the principle of power sharing. Are these agreements still valid?

[Kanyerengwe] Their spirit is valid, in any case, even if adjustments will have to be made as far as the MRND is concerned. We want to form a provisional government of national union with all the survivors of the other parties that signed the agreements.

Halting the Massacres Is a Precondition for any Cease-fire [subhead]

[Braeckman] Do you wish to move rapidly toward elections?

[Kanyerengwe] Elections? How can we talk about that today in view of the situation in the country, and the thousands of refugees, displaced persons, and people who have disappeared? The very first thing we have to do is reestablish a minimum level of security for the population. After that, of course, we will see. The war must stop; that is the first thing.

[Braeckman] So why has a cease-fire not yet been concluded?

[Kanyerengwe] We feel that the precondition for any cease-fire is that the massacres be stopped. All the people being held hostage must be evacuated so that they can go where they like. A cease-fire means that each side stops its troops where they are and that hostilities cease.

[Braeckman] So you are not seeking to win total military victory?

[Kanyerengwe] Of course not. We do not want either military victory or the surrender of the Army. We want a political solution. However, if a political solution is not forthcoming, then the RPF will continue its struggle.

[Braeckman] With whom will you agree to talk?

[Kanyerengwe] With the government Army, in the first place. Of course the Army has its share of responsibility for unleashing and continuing the massacres, but it is still a national and legal institution. On the other hand,

there is no question at all of initiating talks with the current interim government, which has no legitimacy at all. This government was put together by resurrecting legislation which had already been abolished by the Arusha agreements. The text of these agreements is valid as basic law. Furthermore, we hold the members of this government directly responsible for the massacres. In Butare, in particular, they called for murder. In both Butare and Kibongo, the prefects who had managed to prevent the massacres were kicked out and then killed. The massacres started afterward. The only way we will meet with this government is with an arrest warrant.

[Braeckman] Many refugees fear RPF reprisals.

[Kanyerengwe] The current drama is that all or almost all Rwandan citizens have been implicated in the massacres. The massacres were planned at the highest level but they had to be implemented by organized corps of the MRND and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR) (an extremist Tutu party) and groups of delinquent youths recruited for this purpose. Then, all Rwandan citizens were forced to kill or they too would be exterminated. Everyone who did not participate in the massacre was endangered, as was everyone who helped and hid the victims. Today, those who have killed are afraid and wonder what will happen to them, whether or not they will be forgiven. In reality, we have to distinguish between the leaders who herded the people before them, and the poor manipulated peasants who acted to save their own skins.

[Braeckman] Is there any chance of an amnesty?

[Kanyerengwe] Certainly not. It is because all past crimes and successive massacres have gone unpunished that we have the current drama. We want to end the cycle of violence. We want the leaders to be arrested and we want the international community to help us do this.

#### **The Main Problem Is Abandoned Children and Orphans**

[Braeckman] Why do you insist that the people remain grouped together, even in those areas controlled by the RPF?

[Kanyerengwe] For safety reasons: We are trying to organize people in the areas we hold, and we know that the Interhamwe [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic militia] are hiding in the hills. That is why we are controlling movements people, at least for the time being. It is also true that the fighting is continuing at such a rate that the administration cannot keep up, and there are gray areas. We must first chase out the Interhamwe. Then, of course, we plan to let the people return to their homes.

[Braeckman] The refugees in Tanzania accuse the RPF of having carried out massacres, too.

[Kanyerengwe] I know. We have made inquiries about where these massacres we are supposed to have committed took place. The state of decomposition of the bodies found there shows clearly that these people were

killed a long time before the RPF arrived in these areas. We also know that this is what is being said by people who themselves participated in the killings and are now hiding abroad.

[Braeckman] What will be Rwanda's main problem in the future?

[Kanyerengwe] The problem of abandoned children and orphans. There are thousands, tens of thousands of such children wandering around the country, wounded, mutilated, and traumatized. We appeal to all nongovernmental organizations, to all the friends of Rwanda, to come to the aid of the children of our country.

#### **Army Counteroffensive Reportedly Fails**

*LD0706165794 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] In Rwanda, fighting with heavy weapons continued today on several fronts. The counteroffensive launched on Monday [6 June] by the regular army is reported to have failed. Valerie Hirsch reports:

[Hirsch] Violent fighting is taking place on three fronts: north of Kigali, where the army has launched an attack from the town of Ruhengeri, in the capital itself, and 20 km from Gitarama, the town where the interim government has taken refuge.

According to the United Nations, the army has not regained any ground from the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], which is still holding the initiative in the fighting.

However, the Front does not want a military victory. This is what the RPF president said in an interview published this morning by LE SOIR.

Besides, according to the Ugandan president, the Front is not in a position to get the upper hand militarily. President Museveni, who is considered an ally of the RPF, has criticized the Front: they have to accept a cease-fire, the Ugandan president said, because the international community has promised to try those behind the slaughter.

Negotiations on a truce in the fighting will resume on Thursday, 9 June or Friday in Kigali. [passage omitted]

#### **UN Postpones Cease-Fire Talks; Fighting Continues**

*AB0706155594 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, June 7 (AFP)—Rwandan troops and rebels exchanged fire on Tuesday [7 June] in the capital Kigali and close to Gitarama, the interim government's base, as the United Nations postponed a new round of peace talks planned for Wednesday.

Heavy shelling and small arms fire rocked several parts of the city in the morning as several empty UN trucks for Kabale on the Ugandan border to load up with relief



supplies flown into Uganda's Entebbe airport Monday. Kigali airport has been closed since Sunday when it was shelled by government forces just after a UN flight had landed.

The fighting died down during the day in a city largely deserted by its inhabitants, where the rebels are pitted against the army and extremist Hutu militias who have holed up in the southwestern Nyamirambo district.

Government forces also battled the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) about three kilometres (two miles) from Gitarama, 50 kilometres (30 miles) from Kigali. Colonel Moon Ahmed, operations chief in the UN mission, said.

The leader of the General Paul Kagame, late Monday said his men had pushed back the government troops, who had begun what UN officials described as a "major counter-offensive." Fighting was also reported to the north of Kigali, in the direction of rebel-held Ruhengeri. The army has sent reinforcements northwards to try to halt rebel advances. [passage omitted on previously filed material]

A UN spokesman announced that ceasefire talks planned for Wednesday had been postponed for at least 24 hours because the chairman of the talks, Ghanaian Gen. Henry Anyidoho, was out of the country and had been unable to fly directly back to Kigali. "Even if he arrives on Tuesday night, he'll need time to prepare for the talks, which will now be held on Thursday or Friday," UN civilian spokesman Pierre Mehu said.

Anyidoho, the deputy chief of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), had left the Kenyan capital Nairobi for Kampala in Uganda, flown by helicopter to the border and was to make his way to Kigali by road, Mehu said.

Two sessions of UN-mediated talks took place last week, enabling agreements to be reached on evacuating civilians and providing food and medical aid amid the battle, but led to no ceasefire accord. [passage omitted]

The international Red Cross has evacuated more than 700 orphans and abandoned children from Butare in the south, a town still in government hands, to Burundi, a Red Cross official said. [passage omitted] About a hundred more children, some with dreadful injuries perpetrated in cold blood, arrived overnight in Rome in an evacuation operation mounted by the Italian Red Cross and government.

The children, some under a year old, were all taken to Rome hospitals and will eventually find foster families, Maria Pia Fanfani, president of the Italian Red Cross, said.

#### **Italy, RPF Agree on Humanitarian Aid Donations**

EA0706203194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Excerpts] On 6 June 1994, delegations of the Italian Government and UNICEF were in Mulindi, Byumba

Prefecture, where they held talks with representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [P] [passage omitted]

The talks ended with the donation of a large amount of money which Italy intends to offer to Rwanda. According to agreements reached with the RPF, the money will be used for assisting refugees and war-displaced people, particularly in the areas of nutrition, health care, and assistance to the orphan population caused by the massacres.

### **Zaire**

#### **Opposition Press Criticizes French 'Hypocrisy'**

AB0706200694 Paris AFP in French 1452 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jun (AFP)—The Zairian opposition press today published the criticisms leveled against France on 5 June at a rally organized by the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi's radical opposition party.

UPDS executive committee member Kibassa Maliba had on that occasion severely criticized France's position on Zaire—France was accused of "supporting dictatorship"—and announced that a campaign would be organized to boycott French interests in Zaire.

According to LE PHARE, this is a "real declaration of holy war reminiscent of what Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] has launched against French interests, in particular.

"Both in Kinshasa and up-country, people are today convinced that France does not deserve anything better than the war now being waged against her by FIS fighters," the paper continued.

"Thank God," the paper adds, "the difference is that the Bantu is essentially nonviolent by nature." So, French nationals in Zaire do not risk waking up one day to the reality of finding their throats cut, their children's heads smashed, and their women raped. But it must be repeated that this does not in anyway attenuate the hatred which the Zairian public henceforth has for this Mitterrand style of hypocrisy.

In its own installment, LE PALMARES is of the view that "France is a thorn in the flesh of Democratic Zaire" and accuses her of "infiltrating the Zairian democratic process to draw attractive dividends from it."

The paper further writes, "France is enticed by the hope of deriving economic benefits from the rich Central African region." For its part, LA REFERENCE-PLUS points out that "the spontaneous enthusiasm" created by the criticisms leveled against France among participants at the 5 June rally is a testimony "that it will not be a good thing for a countryman of Francois Mitterrand to invest tomorrow in Zaire."

## Uganda

### President Museveni Views War in Rwanda

LD0806100994 London ITV Television Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Interview with President Yoweri Museveni by correspondent Judy Aslett in Kampala on 7 June; from the "Channel Four Newscast"—recorded]

[Text] [Aslett] Do you accept any responsibility for the activities of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]?

[Museveni] The only possible role Uganda played was one of example, because we also had our own problems here. We managed to fight the dictatorship and overthrow it, and those young people who were living here, they saw what we were doing, and as people with problems they said OK, maybe we can do the same in our own country—you know the infectiousness, the contagion of ideas, how ideas spread.

[Aslett] Yesterday a senior Rwandan Government official accused you of supplying arms to the RPF, are you?

[Museveni] We are not supplying the RPF, that used to be the old accusation. We invited the United Nations to come and station themselves on the border—right now they are there so this is all rubbish.

[Aslett] What has been your advice to the RPF, do you think this war is winnable?

[Museveni] It is possible they can take power, it is possible but they will have to do it slowly because they don't have the equipment. This is also another contradiction because if we were backing them as some people say, they would have very modern equipment—more modern, they would fight a fast war, but the equipment they have from my intelligence is that it is a type that cannot fight a quick war. They may be good fighters, they may win in the end, but it will have to be slow, and the slower it is the bigger the humanitarian problems will become, displacement and so on and so forth. Since the (Arusha) agreement provided for power sharing, and since the recent resolution about the genocide provided for an international commission of inquiry, and also for an international tribunal to try the criminals, I think this would be a good moment to accept a cease-fire, and then utilize those two documents.

[Aslett] Do you think the United Nations has been slow to react to the war in Rwanda?

[Museveni] My answer is yes it has been too slow; that is A. But B: I don't know whether it could act faster, I am not so very sure that it could.

[Aslett] What do you see as the solution, how will the war be resolved?

[Museveni] Collective influence by all of us to keep on advising, talking.

[Aslett] Do you think it is possible in Rwanda?

[Museveni] I think so, because they have to either continue fighting or to have peace, that is the only alternative they have.

### Museveni Urges Rwandan Rebels To Stop Fighting

AB0706113194 Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Kampala 7 Jun (PANA)—President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has urged the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) to accept a ceasefire and work toward power sharing. Addressing newsmen in Kampala Monday [6 June], he said RPF has no capacity to capture power and topple the current Rwandan Government quickly.

Museveni was addressing the press for the first time after his return Saturday from a 12-day working trip to the Nordic countries. He said that a quick victory for the RPF which lacked equipment, would be long and elusive. "Even if you win totally, you would have to share power" said the Ugandan president, who came to power in January 1986 after a gruelling five-year guerrilla war. He said condemnation of the on-going genocide by the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Human Rights Commission was a sound basis for the rebels to accept a ceasefire. The latter would even help in having the perpetrators of genocide tried.

"If RPF insists on fighting, I think they are making a mistake in my view—fighting has its own problems," added Museveni, who has been accused by Rwanda of aiding the rebels.

Reacting to international suspicions that his government was backing the RPF he said "if we armed them, it would be a different story. Without equipment, RPF would never get a quick victory. My advice was and is—you don't have equipment and the international community is willing to investigate—why don't you have a ceasefire instead of wasting our time."

Asked why there were numerous international delegations jetting into Uganda in search of a solution to the Rwanda war, the president said they had the wrong address. "The suspicion about Uganda being the RPF's quartermasters, [words indistinct] from the history of the Rwandan diaspora, because most of them had been in Uganda and in the National Resistance Army (NRA). The problem is they (international community) tend to have stereotype perceptions" Museveni added. He said it was ignorance on the part of the accusers to imagine the RPF or any other force could never fight a war without being externally aided with arms. He cited his NRA as an example. "I smuggled arms through Rwanda without the knowledge of (the late Gen. Habyarimana's government). He said fighting forces could secure arms from several states without incumbent government knowing about it. He said he had written to the UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali to stop involving Uganda in the crisis.

### **Mandela To Continue Talks With Right Wing**

*MB0706205294 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2011 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Johannesburg June 7 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday night his government would pursue negotiations with right-wing whites in spite of severe criticism from his supporters.

"In negotiations with representatives of the far-right parties we have found a new determination to resolve problems by peaceful means," he told a gathering organised by the National Peace Secretariat in Johannesburg to honour peacemakers.

"We do differ and differ sharply. But it is our obligation to ensure that these differences are thrashed out in rational discussions and negotiations."

He said many of his supporters believed that by talking to the right-wing the African National Congress was conceding too much. "They (our supporters) forget that when we launched the peace process the National Party [NP] was in the same position as the right-wing today. Today the NP is part of the government of national unity."

Mr Mandela said the most effective method of dealing with the right-wing was to use the power of persuasion and to point out the need to love other people. "Our obligation is to draw their attention to those issues that bind us, not separate us. The government will continue to pursue this course with a patient determination. We do recognise the moral and historical obligation to ensure that the wounds of the past are healed," he said.

Mr Mandela added his government would ensure maximum openness and disclosure so the healing process was meaningful, permanent and a beacon to future generations. In this regard, the "truth commission" announced earlier on Tuesday by Justice Minister Dullah Omar was aimed at reconciling the nation and not at retribution.

### **Details on Justice Minister's Appointments**

*MB0706135994 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1133 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 7 SAPA—Chief Justice Michael Corbett has agreed to continue in office for a further two years, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said on Tuesday. Mr Omar was speaking at a Cape Town press conference where he announced the appointment of advocate and academic Arthur Chaskalson as president of the Constitutional Court.

Mr Omar said Mr Justice Corbett's term of office was due to expire at the end of September, but he had accepted an invitation from President Nelson Mandela to stay on until December 31, 1996.

The chief justice will chair the newly-appointed Judicial Services Commission [JSC], which will nominate six of the 10 judges of the Constitutional Court.

The JSC will also make recommendations on the appointment, tenure, term of office and removal from office of all judges and will advise the national and provincial governments on all matters relating to the judiciary and the administration of justice.

Other members of the JSC are: Mr Chaskalson; Natal Judge-President Mr Justice Alan Howard, representing the judges-president; Mr Omar or his nominee; Prof Etienne Mureinik of Wits [University of the Witwatersrand], representing the deans of law faculties at South African universities; Senators Isabella Direko, Ernest Mchunu, Bulelani Ngcuka and Ray Radue; Advocates David Gordon, George Bizos, Kgomoiso Moroka and trade unionist John Erentzen.

Mr Omar said he was unable to announce the names of two practising advocates and two practising attorneys to serve on the JSC because different nominations had been forwarded by the Association of Law Societies and the General Council of the Bar on the one hand, and the Black Lawyers Association and National Association of Democratic Lawyers on the other.

However, negotiations were underway to resolve the matter so that Mr Justice Corbett could convene the first meeting of the JSC.

### **Political Parties Welcome Chaskalson Appointment**

*MB0806085194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The appointment of Mr. Arthur Chaskalson as president of the constitutional court has been welcomed by political parties and legal organizations. The announcement that a commission is to be named to appoint other members of the court has, however, been greeted with caution. The legal organization [not further specified] says the appointment of Mr. Chaskalson, a respected senior advocate from Johannesburg, is a blessing, and the commission represents a fine legal balance which will guarantee the appointment of independent members of the constitutional court.

The National Party has welcomed the appointment of Mr. Chaskalson, but has pointed out that nine of the 13 members of the commission are ANC sympathizers. The Democratic Party has also welcomed it, but also pointed out that Mr. Chaskalson had close links with the ANC.

### **Minister on Creation of Civil Service Posts**

*MB0806090694 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0817 GMT 08 Jun 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]



[Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA—Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya said on Wednesday he would create at least 1,000 new civil service posts at all levels to address apartheid imbalances. "The Public Service Commission and I have (consequently) embarked on a programme to ensure that groups that are under-represented are targeted for immediate employment in the public service," Dr Skweyiya said in a statement. He said all existing posts which needed to be filled would be filled. "At least 1,000 posts will be made available for filling and the posts will be at all levels, ranging from entry posts up to and including posts in the management echelons," he said.

A spokesman said this included directors-general of government departments. Earlier this week, Dr Skweyiya announced the promulgation of a public service act that lays down guidelines for the rationalisation of the central government and former homeland civil service corps.

Dr Skweyiya said "the filling of posts will be dealt with within existing budgetary allocations". He said he was establishing a "component to assist the (Public Service) Commission [PSC] with all issues relating to representivity will be established in the office of the PSC. [sentence as received]

"An organisational component will be established in each department to assist the management in promoting representivity. A data base will be established to analyse the composition of the public service continuously. The public service as a career will be promoted amongst under-represented groups."

Dr Skweyiya indicated that he already had several candidates for some posts. "I am aware of many well-qualified persons from under-represented groups who could play a key role in the public service. I call on them to respond positively when posts are advertised."

Dr Skweyiya said that although the posts were aimed at under-represented groups, persons from "other groups" were welcome to apply. Serving civil servants could also apply. He said departments would be advised that where a Public Service Commission had already made recommendations on the filling of a post, that recommendation was withdrawn with immediate effect. He said the posts would be re-advertised.

In addition to existing vacancies, further employment opportunities would be created. "If suitable candidates apply for these positions, new posts will be created in consultation with departments."

Dr Skweyiya said the new government was committed to transforming the public service into a democratic, non-sexist and non-racial public service to serve all South Africans.

"After the struggle against apartheid all South Africans are anxiously waiting for the transformation of the public service. In this regard my ministry will do its

utmost to ensure that, in the spirit of the Reconstruction and Development Programme and of the new constitution, the public service will be restructured to serve the needs of all South Africans.

"South Africa's public service is not broadly representative and therefore fails to comply with the constitutional requirements of Section 212(2)(B). This needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. The problem is not just the lack of representation of racial groups in many categories, but also gross under-representation of women, particularly black women. A well-planned and structured approach, comprising definite positive actions by the Public Service Commission, the provincial service commissions, departments and management at all levels is called for."

### **Viljoen Questions Establishment of Truth Commission**

*MB0706192294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 7 June 94*

[Text] Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen questioned the establishment of the truth commission. General Viljoen said he did not believe that the commission would help with reconciliation and that its findings would negatively influence the public. Turning to the granting of amnesty, he said a case could be made concerning the extension of the amnesty date to May the 10th, the date of President Mandela's inauguration.

### **AWB Spokesman Reacts to Government Amnesty Position**

*MB0706164394 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the most contentious issues, which the Truth Commission will have to face, is what to do about politically motivated crimes committed after December the 5th last year. More than 30 members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, the AWB, which boycotted the April elections, were picked up in connection with the wave of bombings in the last days of the campaign. On the line to Johannesburg, Timothy Ecott asked AWB spokesman Fred Rundle how he reacted to the setting up of the Truth Commission:

[Begin recording] [Rundle] Well, that's what they perceive to be abuse. You mustn't forget that Mr. Dullah Omar is a communist, a member of the Communist Party. You must also remember my people will never bow down before any man. They will only bow in front of God.

[Ecott] But Mr. Omar is the justice minister and it seems like an attempt by the government to get to the bottom of who may or may not be guilty of human rights abuse in the past and in the present.

[Rundle] We offered them our hand in an attempt to bring about peace. We said to them: give amnesty to all right wingers awaiting trial, the same as the De Klerk did



to their people and those that have been convicted, and we will suspend our struggle while we are negotiating for a volkstaat [homeland]. He has rejected this by his cut off date in December. We believe, as I say here, no government can blame the flame of freedom burning in the hearts of our people. No government can build enough jails to lock up an entire nation. We will get our volkstaat no matter what the cost. We go on and we also say: what they have now done by their proposed amnesty legislation is to create a huge powder keg which begs to be ignited by all and sundry opposing the authoritarian and antiwhite method of government. [end recording]

**Armcor Manager Discusses Organization's Future**

MB0706140794 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English  
7 Jun 94 p 11

[Interview with Armcor Executive General Manager Tielman de Waal by defense correspondent Norman Chandler; place and date not given—first paragraph is *THE STAR* introduction]

[Text] Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] executive general manager, Tielman de Waal, speaks about the organisation and its future role in southern Africa in general:

Q: What problems has Armcor faced in adjusting to its new role and function since converting to its new status as the acquisition organisation for the SANDF [South African National Defence Force]?

A: It has primarily been an organisational and functional change. We had to change our vision of the present and future South Africa as well as our view of Armcor's position in the country's economic household (and this) involved scaling down manpower activities in certain areas, and strengthening manpower in others. Our relationship with the arms industry has never been healthier.

Q: Do you place a high premium on local companies increasing their international market share?

A: Exports are of paramount importance for the economy to grow to required levels over the next 10 years. Companies have, for too long, suffered from a "blockade mentality" and need to broaden their outlook. The only way our economy can grow is through active participation in international markets. To be successful, however, we need to become far more productive and competitive.

The arms industry has a tremendous advantage over other players who have been manufacturing under licence agreements from overseas companies for a considerable time (as) Armcor's producers are mostly unique and that is why the arms industry is the [as published]

Q: How do you see Armcor's future as the acquisition organisation for the SANDF?

A: Since the SANDF will need to replace most of its major equipment over the next two decades, or face a

massive reduction of its capabilities, Armcor will still have a vital function to fulfill.

The local military industry will have to contend with full foreign competition, and this means it will have to look closely at performance, value and cost-effectiveness.

We are not only acquiring capital equipment for the army but are engaged in procuring everyday necessities, which may sound mundane but are important for the well-being of the soldier—items ranging from basic food-stuffs to socks and boots.

Q: What specific areas of growth would there be for Armcor?

A: There are tremendous growth opportunities, not only in servicing established clients, but also extending services to government institutions. We can also be of invaluable help to other countries in southern Africa, and this is an area in which I perceive growth potential.

The whole of the sub-continent has a wealth of military vehicles and equipment left over from recent wars (and) these need to be maintained and upgraded. Armcor's biggest growth area, however, lies in the field of counter trade, in which we are the leaders in this country.

By being active in this field, we can contribute towards the growth of industrial enterprise and contribute further towards the saving of foreign exchange and new job opportunities.

**Writer Reviews Armcor's Past, Future Roles**

MB0706172294 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English  
7 Jun 94 p 11

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text] America has the Avon cosmetics lady and the Fuller brush salesman, both of whom have become part of that country's folklore.

Destined to become part of South African legend is the "Armcor [Armament Corporation of South Africa] Man"...now hanging up his hat after 17 years of foot-in-the-door international canvassing to convince the world that South Africa needed military equipment and offering, in return, top-of-the-range systems to anyone with the capability to pay cash or barter.

Like the cosmetics lady and the brush salesman, "Armcor Man" has on occasion been spectacularly successful, but has also, at the same time, endured a hard, long slog in representing a beleaguered armaments industry trying to reach out internationally during years of weapons sanctions imposed by the United Nations as part of the campaign to end apartheid.

Last month, the UN decided apartheid had ended and, as a result, the imposition of crippling sanctions should

also be terminated. That was, of course, due in no small measure to the stunning victory at the polls of President Mandela's ANC.

—The story of how Armscor—the Armaments Corporation of South Africa—developed its expertise in a number of fields will probably remain classified for years, but from what little is known the company has taken South Africa into the big league of arms manufacturers, exporters and procurers.

—Executive general manager Tielman de Waal went on record immediately after the lifting of sanctions as saying: "Armscor will be able to conduct its business in an open and transparent way.

"We do not foresee that the lifting of the (UN) embargo will substantially change the procurement pattern of the past, except that foreign procurement will no longer have to be conducted in secret, and it can be conducted in a more cost-effective manner."

The organisation is at pains to emphasise that its staff did not conduct highly secretive meetings in the back alleys of Baghdad, Casablanca or other such mysterious cities but rather "worked the room", as the saying goes, finally getting what it wanted in the boardrooms of the world.

What has been acquired overseas remains a matter for conjecture.

Armscor calls its acquisitions operations (or sales pitch, in plain English) the "value-for-money option", with expertise on tap to provide specialist guidance to ensure maximum cost-savings, without sacrificing quality and product capability.

During the last five years, the organisation has made acquisitions totalling R30 billion [rand], the bulk of which has been for South Africa's defence force.

Armscor says: "This was made possible through a well-developed system comprising dedicated teamwork, the highest technical expertise, strict financial discipline, advanced project management and marketing, quality assurance, logistical support and product-lifecycle management."

Behind those claims are the men and women who have put South Africa at the cutting edge of international armaments, as well as of commercial products.

Peet Smith, the company's general manager for import and export control, puts it rather quaintly: "We can assist in bringing the horse (the international client) and the water (the South African product) together. In the end, the attractiveness and the taste of the water will determine how much the horse is going to drink."

The water has certainly been tested by many governments. Horses such as Iraq have liked our long-range artillery pieces, such as the G5 used in the Kuwaiti war and earlier in the 10-year battle between Iraq and Iran. Oman is buying Rooivalk attack helicopters, regarded as

far more efficient than anything else on earth (Britain is evaluating the machine as well).

Certain unnamed countries have battle-tested armoured equipment and mine-resistant vehicles, and assault rifles have been sold to many others.

Also coming to light is how Armscor coped with the international leaders in the armaments field, as well as with the end of the Cold War, and what it has been doing since in the local and international markets.

With the disintegration of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the end of Russian influence in Angola, the end of the total onslaught era and the abolition of apartheid, the organisation had to find something else to do other than sell weapons, which had suddenly become a dirty word in the maelstrom of international politics.

It decided that to guarantee the survival of the highly focused local armaments industry, and at the same time ensure continuing state-of-the-art technology, adaptation was the name of the game.

Armscor decided to split into two: the original company continuing to acquire armaments and related products and services, and the new firm—known as Denel (Pty) Ltd, with a host of subsidiaries—the manufacturer.

During the 1980s, Armscor was a "fully fledged player in the international arms market", but was winning customers in the marketplace "through liaison at ministerial and other levels."

As part of its legacy as an armaments organisation, Armscor at the end of March last year had paid R3.6 billion for armaments out of its share of the Special Defence Equipment and Activities Account (SDA)—part of the R10 billion defence budget.

The SDA is an account which, unlike many in other government departments, need not be fully spent during the fiscal year. Eighty percent of the money can be committed for the following year, and the year thereafter.

Outstanding commitments on contract at that time stood at R4.2 billion and approved commitments not yet contracted totalled about R668 million, with a further R93 million in fixed assets with contractors.

The effort now is concentrated on technological sophistication, which could in fact be of help in non-military products and processes, similar to the United States's space programme, which has helped bring many products to the consumer marketplace over the years.

### **Armscor's Net Income Reportedly Tumbles**

MB0706160794 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
7 Jun 94 p 13

[Article by John Spira]

[Text] Armscor's [Armament Corporation of South Africa] net income declined by R44.4 million [rand] to R40.2 million in the year to March.

The bulk of the decline stemmed from a R29.6 million reduction (to R196.5 million) in the government's allocation for operating and technology expenditure, with the balance coming mainly from additional spending in the areas of market promotion, legal proceedings and upgrading of computer network cabling.

Sales were static at R110.2 million.

The net value of group assets rose by 15.6 percent to R338.1 million.

Armscor is a public corporation and its financial results are therefore of interest primarily to the taxpayer.

It is an acquisition organisation and the financial results therefore do not reflect the scale of the activities in which it is involved.

Thus, for example, the acquisition cash flow for which it was responsible in 1993-94 totalled R4.5 billion.

A major portion (2.5 billion) of this cash flow went towards its aerospace portfolio, with the balance accounted for by vehicles and weapons, and electronics and maritime.

Because of reducing allocations of state funds for defence, Armscor is examining various areas to enable it to retain its capabilities, among them:

- Making its acquisition services available to other public organisations.
- Offering its counter-trade capabilities to South African industry at large.
- Becoming involved in regional co-operation on defence in African and southern Africa.
- Providing acquisition support to defence forces of other African states.

Chairman I.J. Moolman notes: "The proven capabilities of Armscor to determine client needs, to establish technology, to obtain military systems and equipment, both locally and abroad, and to provide life-cycle product support will be indispensable to the local security forces, as well as within the southern African region."

#### **Armscor Develops New Upgraded Armored Vehicle**

*MB0706202094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 June 94*

[Text] Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has developed an armored vehicle that it believes is as good as any tank being used by NATO or East Bloc forces. The total cost of development: 126 million rands. Marinus Wijnbeek reports that the tank demonstrates the technological capabilities of the South African arms industry.

[Begin recording] [Wijnbeek] The tank technology demonstrator, as it is called, bears little relation to the existing

Olifant tanks used by the armed forces. An important feature of the tank is its suitability for the unique and harsh African conditions. A number of South African firsts are incorporated in its design. This is the first tank that has an adapted commercial engine and cooling systems which ensure crew comfort under the hot African sun. The gun sight is stabilized for all-round functioning and has a thermal night sight. Only the latest American Abrahms has a comparable sight. The tank commander has state of the art passive night vision. The gun on the demonstrator has a 105-mm caliber, but this will soon be upgraded to a South African developed 120-mm, and later a 140-mm barrel. The maneuverability of the tank and its cross country and road speeds are 35 and 71 km/h which aren't at all bad for a 58.3-ton armored vehicle. It also has extensive crew safety systems in case it is hit by an enemy. This includes top protection.

[Armscor spokesman Andre Buys] This tank technology demonstrator will be used as a test-bed to evaluate new technology and to retain our armor system capability. It will also be used to market our upgrading capability. There is an attractive global market for the modernization of older generation armored vehicles.

[Wijnbeek] Impressive though it is, Armscor's latest fighting vehicle will probably not go into production. Although the tank's technology may find its way around the world, this demonstrator is likely to remain just that. [end recording]

#### **South African Press Review for 7 Jun**

*MB0706170494*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Africa Urged To Solve Own Problems—"The 'new vision for Africa' outlined by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe last week is yet another expression of what appears to be a growing determination throughout the continent to overcome its problems of poverty, backwardness, foreign debt and ethnic strife," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 June in a page-10 editorial. "His vision of an Africa that will 'take charge of its own development and learn from the lessons of the past' will have the ardent support of all Africans and of many of their First World creditors." The editorial continues, however, by warning that these solutions "must be more than interim remedies." "Whatever methods are adopted—whether by the Southern African Development Community, the OAU or any other body—they are unlikely to be effective unless they are based on two proven realities. First, that disputes are best resolved through negotiations and, second, that poverty is best combated by free enterprise."

#### **BEELD**

White Referendum Issue Viewed—"There is widespread appreciation for President Mandela's attempts to enter into negotiations with all parties and organizations as



head of state. His willingness to negotiate with the right wing, even though they severely criticized him and his party during the election, is an example of his fairness," begins a page-6 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg BEELD on 6 June. "However, the time has come for the president and his advisers to decide what course of action to follow as far as the right wing is concerned." "President Mandela has mentioned the possibility that a referendum could be held among whites or Afrikaners to test support for a homeland. Although that possibility will not be easily realized, it creates expectations and injects new life into a dying idea." "President Mandela should guard against creating the impression that he and his advisers are pandering to the demands of the far-right. It seems as if they have not fully realized that Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg and Mr. Eugene Terreblanche do not really have noteworthy support. There is no burning desire among Afrikaners and/or whites for a referendum on a homeland. The overwhelming majority want to be part of the new order and want to be left in peace to make their contribution."

**Peacekeeping Force Disbandment Welcomed**—A second editorial on the same page notes that "few people will shed tears over the disbanding of the National Peacekeeping Force. The project went ahead despite warnings that one would be looking for trouble if one took people with different backgrounds and threw them together for a quick training exercise." "The project costed the country millions. The old defense force gave 34 million rand from its budget to the peacekeeping force. In addition to this the huge salaries they demanded and received had a ripple effect on other sectors of the security forces. Maybe some of these soldiers can be drawn into the South Africa National Defense Force's planned service brigade. We only hope that if some of them are roped in to build roads and bridges that their work will be satisfactory."

### South African Press Review for 8 Jun

MB0806121194

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**Call for Housing Action**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English considers "the housing challenge" in an editorial on page 12 of its 8 June edition. "The surge in urban land invasions is a head-on challenge to politicians to get

down to the real work of redressing the legacy of apartheid," the editorial begins. "It is time for the rhetoric to get real and for specific allocations of land to be added to the endless figures of housing promises." Without such action, the editorial asserts, homeless people will continue their land occupations. It must be remembered, the paper argues, that the homeless are "first and foremost victims of our racial past." The editorial concludes by arguing that although the homeless "have an obligation to give the new government a chance to live up to its promises," it is nonetheless wrong "to victimise those whose illegal presence is a fait accompli. Nothing constructive is served by demolishing and confiscating flimsy shelters and interfering with freedom of movement. And quite the wrong message is sent to ordinary people on both sides of the conflict."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Suggestion of "Serviced Squatter Sites"**—The editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on page 10 on 8 June also considers the "crisis" caused by Johannesburg City Council's decision to tear down shacks of illegal squatters. "The council was wrong to tear down even makeshift homes in a spell of freezing weather, and it deserves censure. Yet the reasons behind its haste need to be examined." Noting that there are "costly consequences" to the illegal occupation of land, the editorial goes on to point out that if the squatters are "allowed to stay, the orderly provision of housing may become impossible." The editorial concludes by calling on Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Premier Tokyo Sexwale and other authorities to consider the possibility of "serviced squatter sites" that, while not "proper housing," would still provide squatters with "freehold title, running water, sewerage, stormwater drains and tarred bus routes. People living there can aspire to improving their accommodation, through their own efforts or with the help of government's vast programme to provide solid, permanent homes."

#### SOWETAN

**"Jackboot Tactics" Condemned**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English, in an editorial on page 6 on 8 June, also criticizes the destruction of squatter shacks in Johannesburg. "The local authorities are normally in a difficult position when faced with the sudden occupation of land. But what is unacceptable is their insensitivity. Instead of breaking down shacks and letting families with children sleep outside in the cold, they should be looking for solutions....It certainly does not well for the local authority to use jackboot tactics of demolition to discourage illegal occupancy."



## Angola

### Government, UNITA Teams Fail To Agree on Deputies

*MB0706140894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] Good afternoon. Representatives of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have been holding a meeting in the Mulungushi Conference Center since this morning in the search for solutions to the issue of swearing in deputies for Jonas Savimbi's organization in Parliament. The issue has been under discussion since 3 June. The outcome of this meeting, which is also being attended by the mediators and observers, is not known. We will give further details later on.

Meanwhile, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim told the TIMES OF ZAMBIA today that his organization insists that the government grant UNITA key posts in the Foreign and Interior Ministries, as well as a number of posts at provincial government level, regardless of offers made by the Angolan authorities in a spirit of cooperation and national reconciliation. The TIMES OF ZAMBIA reports that diplomatic sources confirm UNITA's position. Moreover, Jorge Valentim also said that renewed military operations in the country are affecting the morale of his organization's negotiators. He also said that over the past few days the relationship with government representatives has become tense, and the two teams do not even shake hands before each working session as stipulated by the rules.

Meanwhile, diplomatic circles have expressed concern about the fate of the Angolan peace talks between the government and UNITA and appealed to mediator Alioune Blondin Beye, the troika of observers, the United States, Portugal, and Russia, to do the utmost to put an end to clashes in Angola, so that negotiations may be successful and a peace agreement signed.

The meeting between the government and UNITA teams has just been concluded. Unfortunately, after heated debates, the results are not the most desired ones. All that is known is that contradictions resulting from the UNITA team's ploys persisted in this working session. The negotiators will resume the talks this afternoon to continue discussing the abovementioned point which is becoming cantankerous.

### Talks Deadlocked Over Deputies Issue

*MB0706203594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Alves Antonio]

[Text] Good evening. The question of the swearing in of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] members of Parliament is still on the negotiating

table, although it has been under discussion for five days now. The UNITA representative is still evasive, thus hindering the debate. Today's morning and afternoon sessions lasted eight hours, but as a whole it was a totally unproductive day. Tomorrow, government and UNITA negotiators will return to the Mulungushi Conference Center to try to find a solution.

### Official: UNITA Aims To Condition Lusaka Talks

*LD0706221894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Report on telephone interview with Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, FAA spokesman, in Luanda, by correspondent Armando Pires in Lisbon; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] stated that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], by attacking Cuito and Malange, aims to condition the Lusaka talks:

[Jota] UNITA wants at any cost to change the future of the talks to its advantage. By putting pressure on the government, you understand, by putting pressure on the government through military action.

[Pires] Do you not believe that a cease-fire may lead to a better climate at the Lusaka peace talks?

[Jota] I fully agree with you.

[Pires] And why is that cease-fire not being achieved?

[Jota] Well, a cease-fire is being discussed. The cease-fire must be discussed and agreed in Lusaka, you understand? It is in Lusaka where we must agree on a cease-fire. Subsequently, we can continue negotiations, in a less tense climate.

### Government Accuses Zaire of Aiding UNITA

*MB0806100794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire is still bent on destabilizing Angola. That is why it is permitting its territory to be used as an emporium for the supply of weapons and other logistical means to Jonas Savimbi's organization. Our correspondent Joao Caluque reports from Moxico Province:

Commander Jose Joao Rafael says that Jonas Savimbi's organization is receiving logistical supplies from trains travelling from Bilondo in Zaire to Luau District of Moxico Province, which has a border with that country. The commander of the government forces in Moxico says that another consignment of military equipment is being carried by aircraft coming from Zaire. Within Angola light aircraft transport the equipment out of Luau, Cazombo, and Lumbala N'guimbo Districts in

Moxico Province. Speaking about the immediate intentions of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the province, Brigadier Jose Joao Rafael also said that Jonas Savimbi's organization has brought into Moxico more than two battalions with the aim of attacking and dislodging government forces from positions in the city of Luena.

#### **Roundup of Government-UNITA Clashes 5-7 Jun**

##### **Shelling of Kuito Continues**

*MB0706141094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Abel Abraao in Kuito]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels continue to shell Kuito intensely, using long-range guns. The early hours of today were characterized by powerful blasts from shells fired by long-range guns and successive attacks by Jamba's men against positions held by government forces. The aim is to take the martyred city of Kuito by storm. Military sources with the Angolan Armed Forces Bie Operational Command say there is a strong indication that the war could intensify over the next few hours. The number of dead is increasing alarmingly. Provisional figures for the past 24 hours say 16 people were killed and 52 wounded.

##### **Luanda Continues Air Force Raids**

*MB0706142194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, UNITA, in Huambo on 6 June]

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos' air force continues to launch attacks throughout Angola.

On 5 June, two Su-25's flying from Saurimo bombed (?Cuilo). Four bombs hit (Chicombe), killing 13 civilians, including traditional chief (Wangwa a Nona), and 25 civilians were seriously wounded.

On 6 June, Su-25's flying from the Catumbela Air Force dropped six bombs over Vila Nova, causing large-scale human and material losses. At least six people were killed and 29 wounded.

Those who sow the wind reap the whirlwind.

[Issued] Huambo, 6 June 1994

[Signed] Army General Ben Ben, chief of General Staff

##### **Military Situation in Malanje, Kuito**

*MB0706205894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] The headquarters of the Northeastern Military Front in Malanje today issued a report saying that since dawn

today clashes have been under way in the Cambondo location of Caculama District, some 19 km from Malanje.

During the clashes in Dumba, (?Tema), and Cambondo regions, the combined FAA Angolan Armed Forces, National Police, and Civilian Defense forces killed 23 rebels and captured 17 weapons, 13 antitank missiles, 14 antitank land mines, three antipersonnel land mines, eight Claymore antipersonnel land mines, eight TNT charges, 65 meters of a slow burning fuse.

Government forces launched a hot pursuit operation against the rebels in the Lau Comercial location, 16 km north of Malanje. The rebels fled eastward. On 6 June government forces spotted UNITA rebels on a chicken farm. Six UNITA soldiers were killed and eight AKM's, nine clips, 3,757 rounds of ammunition of various caliber, and one antitank land mine were recovered.

Meanwhile, in Kuito there was a lull in clashes this afternoon. The International Committee of the Red Cross used the opportunity to distribute food to the residents. The house of Belgium's Doctors Without Borders was hit by more than five shells during UNITA's attacks last night and at dawn today.

##### **FAA Admits Civilians Killed in Raid**

*MB0706210394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Communique issued by the FAA General Staff in Luanda on 7 June]

[Text] While on a combat mission in the Waku Kungo region, an Angolan Air Force aircraft hit [atingiu] an area of our troops. Several civilians were killed. We profoundly regret this unfortunate incident and convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. The General Staff of the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] will in due course release the findings of the ongoing investigations.

[Issued] Office of the Chief of FAA's General Staff, Luanda 7 June 1994

[Signed] Army General Joao Baptista de Matos, chief of the FAA General Staff

##### **Huambo Bombed; Napalm Use Denied**

*LD0706222394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Brigadier Jota, spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces, told us that the Angolan Air force did not drop napalm bombs on Huambo. He confirmed the bombing of Huambo and justified it as an act of retaliation against the Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Begin Jota recording] The Angolan Armed Forces are capable of bombing Huambo at any moment of the day or night but had not done so until now. On this occasion, they bombed Huambo as an act of retaliation against UNITA because of what UNITA has been doing in Bie. [end recording]

That was Brigadier Jota confirming that Huambo has been bombed but that napalm has not been used.

#### **Commander on UNITA, FLEC Activities in Cabinda**

*MB0806101594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] General Jose Pedro, commander of the Cabinda Military Region, has accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] of jointly having murdered five civilians in the Micuma area—two men, two women, and a child.

[Begin recording] [Pedro] A few days ago we were working to establish the connection between Bucu-Zau and Belize, since the bridge over (Bungozimunu) River had been destroyed. We were reconstructing the bridge to permit the free movement of people and goods between the two districts, as well as with the city. Considering previous UNITA and FLEC activities, it is not surprising that two days ago they again discharged their fury on civilians, killing five people including a year-old child.

[Unidentified correspondent] Where did this happen?

[Pedro] In the Micuma Primeiro village.

[Correspondent] It has been reported that UNITA forces are entering the Viede settlement near the border with Zaire, heading toward Necuto, which is described as Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces of Cabinda [FLEC-FAC] headquarters. Do you have anything to say about the issue?

[Pedro] It is no news that they are entering Viede. As you know, UNITA's main bases are in the Zairian territory, and it is from there that it carries out attacks in Cabinda Province. It is only possible for UNITA to carry out operations in that area with a major cooperation of the FLEC-FAC, since without the cooperation of FLEC-FAC it is impossible for them to operate there.

[Correspondent] Has the Military Front Command taken measures in view of this?

[Pedro] Yes, we are taking measures, and you will be informed of them. [end recording]

### **Mozambique**

#### **Chissano Speaks at Frelimo Central Committee Session**

*MB0706193494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said today that his ruling party, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], acknowledges that many initiatives could have already been taken to resolve the most serious problems affecting Mozambican society, particularly

now that peace prevails in the country. President Chissano said there was indecision in dealing with problems like corruption and slackness, but that was to ease the transition from war to peace.

Chissano added that his colleagues realize that the government has not introduced corrective measures to deal with a number of serious problems because it is facing a lack of means due to the 16-year war.

President Chissano, who has been chairing the Frelimo Central Committee's second special session since yesterday, said Frelimo and its cadres are aware of the solutions to be introduced to resolve the country's main problems. He added that far reaching initiatives have been taken to improve the situation. That appears to have been the message Chissano conveyed during his recent tours of Nampula and Cabo Delgado Province.

Commenting on the confinement and demobilization of government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops, he said government troops are being demobilized despite a brief interruption. Turning to an alleged proposal from Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama that his men could be demobilized at their bases without having to report to assembly areas, Chissano said:

[Begin Chissano recording] I think that would be against the peace accord. The accord ought to be adhered to as long as it is possible to do so. Right now we think it is possible to fulfill the accord, particularly because Renamo does not have many troops left to demobilize. So, one does not understand why Renamo troops should be demobilized at their bases. I think troops can still be confined to assembly bases. [end recording]

#### **Government Denies UN Official's Statements on Figures**

*MB0706121294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] The Mozambican Government has denied statements by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello that it withdrew complaints made last week against a memorandum sent to the Supervision and Control Commission by Colonel Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF]. The memorandum concerns differences of figures for government military personnel to be confined in 29 areas recommended by the United Nations. The NOTICIAS newspaper quotes Lieutenant Colonel Osorio Mateus, assistant of the government's representative in the CCF, as saying that our complaints are still in force. He questioned if there wasn't another intention behind Aldo Ajello's statements on 3 June, that the government withdrew its complaints.

#### **UN Unit Releases Latest Demobilization Figures**

*MB0806123794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 2030 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The UN Operations in Mozambique Technical Unit has stated that the government yesterday confined



397 soldiers and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] only six troops. Also yesterday, the government did not demobilize any soldier, while Renamo demobilized 160 soldiers. By yesterday the government had demobilized 17,565 soldiers, and Renamo had demobilized 2,755.

### 3 Infantry Battalions for New Army Complete Training

*MB0706164494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Three infantry battalions for the new army have already completed training. A ceremony was held in Boane today, marking the end of the first phase of infantry training. The ceremony coincided with the close of the course for the third battalion that had been undergoing training for the past six weeks. The ceremony was chaired by Tobias Dai and Herminio Morais, head of the government and Mozambique National Resistance delegations to the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, respectively. Also present at the event was British Ambassador Richard Edis and other officials. The two other battalions were trained at the Manhica and Dondo centers. Sources close to the training of the new army say the new training phase will begin shortly [words indistinct] before the October elections.

### Cease-Fire Commission Meetings Postponed

*MB0806133894 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 8 Jun 94 p 1*

[Text] Aldo Ajello has categorically denied allegations that the government has withdrawn from the CCF [Cease-Fire Commission]. In its edition yesterday under the title "Is Peace Already Burning?" IMPARCIAL, widely regarded as a mirror of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] positions, reported: "The government yesterday indefinitely suspended, without any explanation, its participation in the CCF, in the most serious incident between the former warring factions since the General Peace Accord was signed."

"It is a lie," Ajello said, when we contacted him yesterday morning to learn whether the government had effectively withdrawn from the CCF. "What happened was this: The government has requested for the suspension of the meetings of all commissions scheduled for this week, due to meetings Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] is holding at present. Nothing else."

Ajello says that the government's request was made through Ambassador Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser to President Chissano.

In a telephone interview, Madeira confirmed these reports to MEDIAFAX. "We only requested the postponement of planned meetings. We needed time to consider all issues so that we may hold productive meetings. We shall meet again on 10 June."

The UN special representative confirmed that "the postponement is not for the whole week, just until the evening of 9 June. On 10 June there will be a tripartite meeting of the CCF which will be followed by the regular meeting on 13 June. The CSC [Supervision and Control Commission] will meet on 14 June."

Ajello commented: "At present nothing is happening that should be described as alarming."

We asked Francisco Madeira whether there was a serious obstacle within the government affecting the process of the demobilization of soldiers.

"Not at all. We are still committed to this process. Ajello himself has already confirmed the list of 5,000 soldiers which we have confined, and within a few days the government will once again present the list of soldiers to be demobilized."

Regarding the differences between the government and CCF Chairman Colonel Pier Segala, Ajello reiterated what he had already said: "The government has withdrawn the charges against Colonel Segala."

In yesterday's edition of NOTICIAS, Lieutenant Colonel Osorio Mateus denied Ajello's allegations, saying the government maintained the charges against Segala. "Deputy Minister Tomas Salomao, the government's representative in the CSC, has twice agreed with my proposal for the government to withdraw the charges."

"And it was on 17 May, not on 27 May," Ajello added, referring to the relevant date mentioned by Osorio Mateus.

Madeira told MEDIAFAX that, "there has been a misunderstanding over the whole of this issue."

"Within a few days everything will be clarified."

### Renamo Prevents Electoral Registration in Nampula Areas

*MB0706195594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is preventing electoral registration teams from operating in two locations of Malema in Nampula Province. The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY [AIM] reports that Renamo officials in (Leia) and (Nicuassula) claim they have not yet been instructed by their seniors in Maputo to allow the teams to register voters for the October elections. Aurelio das Neves, chairman of the National Elections Commission in Nampula Province, told AIM that if a solution is not reached locally, he could still contact the Renamo leadership in Maputo today for explanations.



## Nigeria

### Ex-Senators Reportedly Preparing To Surrender

AB0706221594 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, June 7 (AFP)—Former senators who went into hiding after criticising Nigeria's military regime, indicated Tuesday [7 June] they would surrender within 48 hours. A spokesman for the group told AFP by phone that they would surrender "en masse within the next 48 hours".

He expressed the hope that former members of the dissolved house of representatives, also sought for opposing the November takeover of General Sani Abacha, would surrender themselves to the security agents after the senators have done so.

Four of the senate members have so far been arrested and detained in the past week for their opposition to the government and for calling the Abacha government "illegal" in a communique issued last Wednesday. In it they called on Abacha to stand down to pave the way for the installation of Chief Moshood Abiola, the undeclared winner of presidential elections held last June 12 and cancelled immediately afterwards.

Two of the ex-senators under arrest, namely former Senate president Ameh Ebuta and Polycarp Nwite were formally charged in a federal high court on Monday with "conspiracy and sedition", an offence punishable by life imprisonment on conviction. Many other legislators are being hunted by the police, some of them stated from their hideouts.

"The legislators are prepared to pay the price for democracy. Democracy is not achieved on a platter of gold, anywhere in the world and so, we must keep on the struggle to achieve it, not minding the pains that go along with it", one of the ex-senators said. "If we (legislators) are arrested, that may not be the end (of the struggle). Rather, I strongly believe that it will be the beginning", he told in a call to AFP by cellular phone.

The senators said Monday that plans were afoot to groom "a relief group" that would take over the struggle if the present crop of legislators in the forefront of the struggle were jailed.

One of the events being organised by the legislators in conjunction with the recently-formed National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) opposition group, is a "solidarity visit" on Wednesday to Abiola's Lagos residence by representatives of some pro-democracy groups who will urge him to form a government.

The deputy leader of the military junta Lieutenant-General Oladipo Diya warned on Monday in the northern town of Kaduna that the regime would "not spare" any individual or group who threatened its transition programme, press reports said Tuesday.

## Government Preparing Constitutional Conference

### Abacha Signs Conference Decree

AB0706215794 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] The decree on the constitutional conference has been signed into law by the head of state, General Sani Abacha. This was announced today in Enugu by the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, as a meeting with traditional leaders and leaders of thought in the eastern part of the country.

On the economy, Gen. Diya called on Nigerians to engage more seriously in the productive sector for self-reliance.

### Abacha: Use Conference for Unity

AB0706215194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has again called on Nigerians to use the forthcoming constitutional conference to reinforce their belief in the unity of the country. He was speaking in Abuja today when the Idoma Traditional Council, led by the Ochi Idoma, Dr. Abraham Ajemi Okpabi, paid him a solidarity visit.

Gen. Abacha said that the nonpartisan nature of the constitutional conference was deliberately designed to provide all Nigerians with the opportunity to present all their views and interests for consideration at a national forum.

He reemphasized the need for Nigeria to draw up its own form of democratic peculiar to its culture and political aspiration.

Earlier, the Ochi Idoma had pledged the loyalty of the people to the present administration. Dr. Okpabi appealed to all Nigerians to support the government's transition program and work toward the promotion of peace and stability in the country.

### Military Not To Participate

AB0806112994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] The military has reaffirmed that it will not participate in the forthcoming constitutional conference. This was again emphasized by the director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, in Zaria, Kaduna State, while answering questions from newsmen. He said that as an organization responsible for the defense of the sovereignty and integrity of the nation, the military should not take part in the conference. Gen. Chijuka said that the Armed Forces expected Nigerians to [words indistinct] rather than the military asking to play certain roles in the government of the country. On the Bakassi Peninsula, the director stated that Nigerian troops had succeeded in checking the activities of the Cameroonian gendarmes.

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